

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVOLUTION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JUDGE ORR.

The Conclusions of an Old Statesman—"There's a Life in the Old Land yet"—The Fate of the Negro—Facts for Capitalists and Agriculturalists—The Political Platform—Manufacturing Resources—Work for our Young Men—The Old and the New Regime.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Anderson, S. C., under date of March 17, gives quite an interesting report of a conversation with Judge Orr, in which that gentleman appears to have set forth his political views with great fullness and precision.

LIKES AND DISLIKES. In Charleston and among the low country planters generally, ex-Governor Orr is the object of cordial felicitations. When a Confederate Senator, he dared to anticipate before others, the probable downfall of the cause, and to introduce in secret session what was known as the "Peace Resolutions." When Governor, he was bold enough to rise in the presence of a body of Charleston merchants, at a public dinner, and utter truths, political and commercial, that made them wince.

GRANT'S ELECTION A BLESSING. In this view, therefore, it was a blessing to the South that Grant was elected. Some of the results to us, politically, may not be agreeable; some of the Congressional legislation that has followed has been based upon a misapprehension of the real public sentiment of the South; but the end will prove the wisdom of the election of General Grant.

Q. Suppose, on the theory that the Southern States were never out of the Union, their representatives had been admitted to Congress without the restrictions which have been imposed by the enactments of that body, what then would have been the result?

A. In my judgment, one third of the States of the Union would have been hostile to every leading feature of the policy of the conquering party. They would not have sympathized with the power by which they had been defeated. They would not have given universal suffrage to the negro; they would not have permitted the South to be overrun by irresponsible and, in many instances, corrupt men—mere adventurers, having in view solely their own elevation. In fact such was the temper of the people, that they would not have recognized the rights of qualified suffrage to the colored man at the time it was proffered. Of course, at the present time, they would be glad enough to make such a compromise.

A. The answer to that question is a simple one. It was generally believed throughout the South that the object of that convention was to restore harmony and feeling between the two sections, and accordingly, her representative men were selected to confer and act with the Democratic leaders of the North. Results proved, however, that the elements of disruption were already at work within the party—that the West and East were antagonistic in their views of public policy—and that, in many respects, the South was not in a condition to agree with either. The effort then made to create a healthy public sentiment toward us signally failed, and after a mere spasm of cordiality in the convention, its members separated as diverse in their opinions as ever. These bickerings resulted in the election of General Grant and the present supremacy of the Republican party.

A. A party called Democratic may eventually succeed, but the old regime is forever dead. The antagonism of so many leading members of the party to the war will, since the war has proved successful, put them in the same category, in all future popular elections, with the opponents of the revolutionary war of 1812, and the war with Mexico. None of the parties opposing these wars had sufficient vitality to recover from the damaging results of their opposition. But the blunders of the Republican party, already made, and which they will continue to make, not moving cautiously in consequence of their consciousness of weakness, will necessarily create a reaction, under the influence of which they, too, will be overwhelmed in national politics, as the Jackson party was overwhelmed in 1840 in the contest between Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison, when the election was won not so much by the popularity of the Whig principles as by the unpopularity of the Jackson and Van

THE-COLORED PEOPLE.

Q. Is it your belief that the negro can be controlled?

A. It depends upon the material you work with, and the material you work upon. The most ignorant are the most radical; the most intelligent are the most conservative; and my experience with them, in the capacity of legislator, satisfies me that as far as lies in their power they mean to do only that which will redound to the best interests of the State. Naturally, much of their action has been based upon the determination to strengthen their party; some of their measures, such as legislating a city council into office over the head of another court, or perhaps, equally reprehensible in character, or such as extending the limits of a city or town in order to embrace more votes, have been extraordinary in their purpose; but even these have found sturdy opponents among the race, who will not lend themselves to any policy, however advantageous, that is not fully sustained by precedent or principle.

A. Undoubtedly; large numbers of colored children are attending school, many of their parents, by economy and industry, have accumulated means; as a class they dress better than before, and there are general evidences of improvement. There is of course a large class of idlers, lazy men and women, who have no ambition to do more than live from hand to mouth. These prey upon society, and bring their race into disrepute; but this is an evil which only time can cure. It is the brighter side of the picture which our people are pleasurably contemplating, because they see in the advancement of this large colored element a corresponding degree of advantage to themselves and the State. We want intelligent labor. As an agricultural community we must depend upon it for success, and, if it cannot be brought from abroad, our policy is to promote all educational influences at home. It is a realization of the fact that the interests of the two races are common, that each depends upon the other, that the black man is essential to the welfare of the white man, and that both must work together in the business concerns of life, which has brought men to their senses. We are, in short, becoming progressive.

Q. Allow me to ask, Governor, what is likely to be the operation of the fifteenth amendment throughout the South?

A. It is my belief that in a few years Congress will find that they have put into the hands of the South a two edged sword; that that with which they intended to deprive the white man of power has only doubled it. And should the question of repealing the clause be raised, its strongest opponents will then be those who live South of the Mason and Dixon's line. So identical will the interests of the two races here eventually become—all local causes of irritation being removed—that the South will go into a national contest with all her armor on carrying with her the balance of power, and the ability to determine every vexed question of national politics. Ideas do not always culminate in a day or a generation, and we can well afford to wait the issue, knowing that amid will at last triumph over muscle, and secure for us as a people a peace, without resort to color, all the rights to which we are entitled. In other words, New England will not always dictate to us from the floor of Congress, and the North generally will not enjoy the blessings of partial legislation. In this light, looking to the future for results, I think we should be grateful for the fifteenth amendment.

THE FATE OF THE NEGRO.

Q. I have frequently seen it stated in the public prints that the negro is dying out, and the fear is expressed that, in the course of time, there may not be enough left to till the crops. But what are your views on this subject?

A. It is one to which I have not given careful attention. Yet my observation of the mortality records of our principal cities satisfies me that the fear expressed is not without foundation. Natural causes, which you will readily understand, are at work to produce this result. In old times, under our system, the health of slaves, especially of the young, was a matter of constant solicitude. Unless on extraordinary occasions, they were neither over-worked nor permitted to lounge in idleness. They were fed on substantial food, comfortable clad, properly amused and had no cares. When ill, the plantation physician was called in, and all his skill applied to the business of restoration. The slave represented money—money in himself and money in the current year's crop. It wasn't profitable to allow him to be sick, and much less profitable to let him die. The consequence was that, between the year 1800 (when there were only 50,000 slaves in the United States) and the year 1860, the increase was upwards of 4,000,000; and it is a grave question, by the way, what sort of a country we should have had in fifty years more at the same rate of negro growth. It is another grave question whether, if Providence intended emancipation to take place at any time, it did not occur auspiciously in 1863. But to resume. The condition of the freedmen is now reversed. With no master, he has no sense of responsibility. The more ignorant the sold hands are content to live in squalor and wretchedness, their children die from lack of proper food and care, and there is unquestionably a diminution in their numbers from natural causes, which in their present situation cannot be controlled. This is especially the case among the negroes on the coast; but the remark does not apply to the intelligent colored man anywhere. It is a remarkable fact that the slave increased twenty-three and one-half per cent., and the colored free people only one per cent. during the ten years preceding the war. If I remember rightly, the city registrar of Boston reported that during the five years preceding 1869 the number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one. In Rhode Island and Connecticut, according to the registries kept, the yearly deaths of blacks and mulattoes have generally exceeded the yearly births. There is no method of reaching similar results in the South, except through the reports of the health officers of the different cities, but these show a startling amount of mortality in the race, and invite a question as to its ultimate condition. My own impression is, that in a quarter of a century from the present time, all the colder regions of the South, from Virginia to Georgia, will be mainly populated by sturdy white emigrants, before whose competing toil the negro will be obliged to give way, and that he will seek the lowlands as his final abiding place. These are but speculations, yet the fate of the red man is to a very considerable degree typical of the law of nature which has applied to the negro in every State in which he has been compelled to work for his subsistence, side by side with the white. The South, however, requires all her laboring population, and as a people, we deplore any exigency which threatens to deprive us of so essential an aid to our prosperity. Hence it is that our liberal minded men, foreseeing these results, are prepared by wise and human regulations for their enlightenment and moral and social improvement, to make the colored people valuable in our agricultural developments, and thus retain them as an element of practical strength and usefulness.

IMMIGRATION—ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE SOUTH.

Q. The views you have expressed lead naturally to the inquiry whether the people of the South fully appreciate the importance of an infusion of more energetic help, of white emigration from Europe and the North, and what inducements are offered to citizens of other portions of the world to settle in your midst?

A. The inquiry opens a broad field and comprehends much. In general terms, I answer that, viewing the question of Southern re-education in all its bearings, emigration is an absolute Southern necessity. Our losses during the war amounted to the enormous sum of \$7,000,000,000. We have left to us, however, an immense area of land, a productive soil, and a genial climate. Our resources are incalculable, but we need population and capital to develop them. We are satisfied with our present labor force. It is insufficient and to some extent untrustworthy. To illustrate: The population of South Carolina, according to the census of 1860, was 700,000, nearly equally divided between white and black. This would give us but twenty three persons to the square mile, yet the territory of the State, under thrifty cultivation, may be made to sustain 4,000,000 of persons with ease. To obtain this population we must tap the reservoirs of the world, and to all who come we will extend a cordial welcome. Immigration will induce competition, and in competition is our safety. There is no other coercion that can be applied to idle men. They must either work or starve. Doubtless we have to encounter much opposition from the West in our endeavor to divert the tide of emigration, but we have more to offer in the shape of reward than any Western State. Our products are nearer the great markets of the world, our soil is far more fertile, and the emigrant will come to a State already settled and possessing the advantages of age if not of progress. The same causes which have developed Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa may be applied with equal, if not greater success in South Carolina. We only require a multitude of farmers to raise a product for which we have heretofore paid the North and West, and in my judgment the owners of large tracts of valuable plantation lands will be glad to dispose of their surplus possessions, rather than attempt the cultivation of crops on the gigantic scale which belonged to our former system of labor. Experiment has demonstrated, both here and abroad, the value of small farms and diversified industry. We have about 4,500,000 acres of land under cultivation, only one fourth of the area of the State. This would throw into market 45,500 farms of 100 acres each. To illustrate by comparison, New Jersey and South Carolina are very nearly equal in population. The value of the products of the first named State in 1860 was \$60,900,000; of South Carolina during the same year only \$40,980,000. True, the capital of one is largely devoted to manufacturing purposes; the capital of the other is employed chiefly in agriculture; but you will readily see that if all the facilities at our command, our water power and manufacturing resources, were developed to the same extent as in New Jersey, we would realize truly a golden dream of prosperity. Even under present circumstances we shall be better off pecuniarily, in five years, with anything like favorable crops, and will have more actual cash on hand than we ever before. In two years we will begin to invest our

supplies capital in manufactures, but at present our people are afraid to invest in anything. They have money, a large amount of it, but it has gone into coin, and is hidden away. In a little while, as soon as political affairs are settled, and confidence is restored in the administration of State and national affairs, you will see it come forth and go into stocks and bonds. The old evil of extravagance, so fatal to permanent prosperity, has been effectually cured, and hereafter as men appreciate the difficulty of making money, they will manage it outlay judiciously.

IN CONCLUSION,

remarked Judge Orr, the views I have expressed to you this evening, while entertained by a large number of the citizens of the State, have never before that I am aware of, been publicly uttered. I know what will be the result when they are published. I shall be roundly abused for telling the truth and speaking what, in my judgment is common sense; but the soundness of these reflections will, I am confident, be demonstrated in the future, when passion has subsided, and reason once more assumed sway.

AN ACT

To make Appropriations and Raise Supplies for the Fiscal Year commencing November 1st, 1869.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated for the payment of various officers and expenses of the State Government, that is to say:

FOR SALARIES. For the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the Secretary of State, three thousand dollars; for completing index to the records of the office of the Secretary of State, two thousand dollars; for clerk to Secretary of State, one thousand dollars; for the Private Secretary of the Governor, two thousand dollars; for the Adjutant and Inspector General, twenty five hundred dollars; for the Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, fifteen hundred dollars; for the Comptroller General, three thousand dollars; for the Clerk to the Comptroller General, one thousand dollars; for the State Treasurer, twenty five hundred dollars; for the Chief Clerk to the State Treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars; for the Book keeper for State Treasurer, eighteen hundred dollars; for the Auditor of the State, twenty five hundred dollars; for the State Auditor's Clerk, one thousand dollars; for the Superintendent of Education, twenty five hundred dollars; for the Clerk to the Superintendent of Education, eight hundred dollars; for the Chief Constable, fifteen hundred dollars; for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, four thousand dollars; for the two Associate Justices, seven thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Judges, twenty eight thousand dollars; for the eight Circuit Solicitors, eight thousand dollars; for the Attorney General, three thousand dollars; for the Attorney's General's Clerk, one thousand dollars; for the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall perform the duties of Librarian of said Court, fifteen hundred dollars; for the State Reporter fifteen hundred dollars; for the keeper of the State House and State Librarian, seven hundred dollars; for the Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary, two thousand dollars; for the three health officers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for the Watchmen of the State house and grounds, six hundred dollars each; for the County Auditors, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Auditor of the County of Charleston, one thousand dollars; for the three Code Commissioners, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for the Governor's messenger, three hundred dollars; for the land Commissioner, two thousand dollars; for the County School Commissioners, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars; for the Commissioner of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, fifteen hundred dollars.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 2. For Contingent fund of the Governor, twenty five thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid the expenses of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, to be drawn upon the order of the Governor; for the contingent fund of the Governor's Treasurer, one thousand dollars; for the contingent fund of the Comptroller General, one thousand dollars; for the contingent fund of the Attorney General, one thousand dollars; for the contingent fund of the State Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the contingent fund of the Adjutant and Inspector General, twenty five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the Superintendent of Education, one thousand dollars; for the contingent fund of the Secretary of State, one thousand dollars; for contingent fund of the Chief Constable, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the State Librarian, three hundred dollars; The above appropriations to be drawn on the order of the heads of several departments, if so much be necessary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 3. For the purchase of books for the Supreme Court Library, five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be drawn on the order of the Chief Justice; for contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, under section 7 of an Act ratified the eighteenth day of September, 1868, one thousand dollars.

ORDINARY CIVIL EXPENSES.

SEC. 4. For contingent accounts for the expenses of the general election of 1870, fifteen thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, accounts to be

audited by the State Auditor, and paid on the warrant of the Comptroller General, for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, sixteen thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Governor; for the support of the State Orphan Asylum, fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid in accordance with the law establishing the same; for Quarantine expenses, four thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Comptroller General, accounts to be first approved by the Governor; for the Physician of the Charleston Jail, one thousand dollars; transportation and clothing for discharged convicts, three hundred dollars; for the Catawba Indians, fifteen hundred dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for the State constabulary, thirty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid on the order of the Governor, for contingent account of the State, including the payment of expenses of the General Assembly and printing, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; also, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars, to meet the deficiency in the Legislative appropriation for regular session of eighteen hundred and sixty eight and eighteen hundred and sixty nine; the futher sum of six thousand three hundred and forty eight dollars, remaining undrawn, of the appropriation for the payment of the Special Session of 1868, can be applied, if necessary, for the payment of the above accounts. All payments to be made in the usual manner: Provided, That all contingent accounts be audited by the State Auditor, and paid on the warrant of the Comptroller General.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

SEC. 5. For continuing the construction of the South Carolina Penitentiary, eight thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for repairs and extension of the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, ten thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor, accounts to be approved by the Board of Trustees; for the purchase of books for the Library of the University of South Carolina two thousand five hundred dollars, the same to be expended under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the University; for building a vault to Comptroller General's office, five thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, accounts to be approved by the Comptroller General and paid on the order of the Governor; for fitting up the New State House, thirty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, the contract to be awarded by the Governor and the executive Committee appointed by the Joint Committee of the General Assembly, to invite proposals for the completion of the State House, the money for the payment of said work to be paid upon the order of the Governor; for the remodeling and repairs of the Governor's Mansion, five thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for payment of account of J. S. G. Richardson, for 114 copies of Richardson's Law, Equity and Law, and Equity Reports, agreeable to joint resolutions authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase the same, approved March 26, 1869, eight hundred and twenty five dollars; for payment of accounts of Bryan & McCarter, for furnishing 100 copies of Richardson's 15th Volume Law Reports and 100 copies of Richardson's 14th Volume Equity Reports, agreeable to joint resolutions passed, eleven hundred dollars; for payment of salary due C. D. Melton, for services rendered the State as Solicitor of Northern Circuit, one thousand five hundred and seventy five dollars; for payment of salary due J. Williman, for services rendered as Messenger of Court of Appeals in Charleston County, and Messenger and Librarian of the same, two hundred and eighty seven 50 100 dollars.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 6. For the support and maintenance of free schools, fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the capitation tax: Provided, That said sum of fifty thousand dollars be apportioned among the several Counties of the State in proportion to their representation in the lower branch of the General Assembly. And provided, further, That each County shall be entitled to the amount of poll tax raised in said County; for the support of the South Carolina University twenty five thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for the Education of the deaf, dumb and blind, eight thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

SEC. 7. To defray the expenses of the enrollment, organization and equipment of the militia, fifty thousand dollars, to be disbursed by the Adjutant and Inspector General, on the order of the Governor.

SEC. 8. For the payment of the interest on the public debt, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. That all taxes assessed and payable under this Act shall be paid in the following kind of funds, viz: Bills Receivable of the State, United States Currency National Bank Notes, Gold or Silver Coin.

Approved March 1, 1870.

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1870. 1870.

MAYESVILLE, S. C.

J. A. MAYES & CO.,

WILL CONTINUE DURING THE YEAR TO KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS.

and hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have been receiving. We desire to call particular attention to our trade in

FLOUR.

It is our aim to keep for sale only good quality of FLOUR, and families may rely upon our stock as affording the best grades of

Anti-Malarial Specific,

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF Chills and Fevers.

TONIC BITTERS.

an admirable combination of TONICS adapted to all cases needing Tonic Medicines. COUNTY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in BARTER for goods at fair prices.

Jan 1, 1870 J. A. MAYES & CO.

New Hardware Store,

Main-st. under Sumter Hotel.

L. P. LORING,

AGENT FOR

Messrs. King & Huppman,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has received and opened, at the above establishment a

Stock of Hardware and Family Utensils,

embracing every article in this line of business, which he intends to sell at the

LOWEST PRICES, FOR CASH.

He will keep always in store, a complete assortment of

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May 25

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Feb 18 (1869)

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